(b) if so, details of the States where such surveys have been ordered and the status thereof;

(c) the details of the agencies conducting such surveys and expected time of completion; and

(d) whether Government is considering to make the survey reports public and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Protection of Forests is the responsibility of the State/UT Government. Depending on the gravity of the encroachment, etc., the State/UTs do resort to undertake surveys to determine its extent. Such surveys can be undertaken by the working plan Divisions of the State Forest Department, Forest Survey of India and Survey of India etc. The Central Government do not maintain records of such survey. In the complaints involving violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act,1980, depending on its seriousness, the Central Government also requests the State/UT Governments to get the survey conducted to ascertain the extent of the violation of the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act,1980.

Yamuna Action Plan

895. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over Rs.1500 crore have already gone down the drain under Yamuna Action Plan while the river continues to flow like a drain;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in implementation of the Plan and the steps being taken to keep it clean; and

(c) the steps to be taken to complete the Plan within contemplated limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Implementation of river pollution abatement works is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and the State Governments. The water quality of river Yamuna is within the prescribed limits in the State of Haryana. The water quality, however, has not shown the desired improvement in Delhi and in parts of U.P. due to large gap between the requirement and availability of sewage treatment capacity together with lack of availability of fresh water during the lean season.

Under Yamuna Action Plan(YAP) Phase-I, pollution abatement works such as interception and diversion of sewage, installation of sewage treatment plants (STPs), low cost sanitation, crematoria, river front development, public participation & awareness were taken up at a cost of Rs.682 crore in 21 towns in the three States of U.P., Haryana and Delhi. A total of 38 STPs having a treatment capacity of 753.25 million litres per day (mild) have been created under this phase.

The ongoing YAP Phase - II was started in December 2004 at an estimated cost of Rs.624 crore for the three States of Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The works envisaged under YAP Phase-II include rehabilitation/ laying of trunk sewers, creation of additional 135 mild sewage treatment

capacity and rehabilitation of 324 mld of existing treatment capacity in Delhi, construction of STPs of 54 mld treatment capacity and laying of sewer lines/rising mains in Agra, UP, laying of sewer lines in 6 towns in Haryana.

An amount of Rs.191.12 crore has been released so far to the State Governments for completion of 31 schemes sanctioned under this Plan out of which 4 have been completed. The progress of the implementation of the projects is reviewed jointly with the concerned State Governments.

Global Warming

896. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest update on the effect of global warming and climate changes in India;

(b) the findings of reports and recent study and the response of Government thereto;

(c) the details of international deliberations made on this issue at various fora and consensus arrived at on different aspects of prevention, as well as handling the impact; and

(d) the collaborative role to be played by Government to address the issues and steps taken by Government to mitigate the challenge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) According to the studies conducted by India Meteorological Department (IMD) and other institutions, there has been a warming of about 0.5°C during past 100 years over the country with a significant warming trend along the west coast, central India, and interior peninsula and over northeast India. A cooling trend has been observed in northwest and some parts of southern India. The all India monsoon rainfall does not show any trend but there are some regional patterns. Areas of increasing trend in monsoon rainfall are found along the west coast, north Andhra Pradesh and north-west India, and those of decreasing trend over east Madhya Pradesh and adjoining areas, north-east India and parts of Gujarat and Kerala. Analysis of past tide gauge records for the Indian coastline regions gives an estimate of sea level rise of 1.30 mm/year.

Actions taken by India to respond to the challenge of climate change include a growth strategy based on sustainable development, setting up of the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change to coordinate the national action for assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change, release of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) by the Prime Minister on 30th June 2008 and setting up of Expert Committee on Impact of Climate Change by the Ministry of Environment & Forests in June 2007.

(c) The thirteenth Conference of Parties (COP-13) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Bali in December 2007 launched a comprehensive process called Bali Action Plan (BAP) in order to enable the full, effective and sustained